

Storage-stable sulfonated condensation products,
process for preparing them and their use

Description

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The present invention relates to storage-stable sulfonated condensation products, a process for preparing them and their use.

10 It is sufficiently known that hydraulically setting binders such as cement, lime, gypsum, CaSO_4 hemihydrates and anhydrites can be fluidized by addition of dispersants, which makes it possible to set
15 which have been used for over 20 years are melamine-formaldehyde-sulfite (MSF) resins and naphthalenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde (NSF) resins which have been continuously developed further in recent years so as to be able to meet increased
20 expectations.

Thus, DE 195 38 821 describes low-cost MFS resins containing a high proportion of sulfite. According to EP 690 083, a cost reduction is achieved by partial
25 replacement of melamine by urea in a 2-stage process with addition of coreactants such as aminosulfonic acids, aminocarboxylic acids and caprolactam, etc., although this advantage is partly negated by an oxidation step to eliminate the excess sulfite.

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Also customary is the addition of sulfanilic acid, as disclosed, for example, in DE 44 11 797 or in DE 196 09 614, in which case the sulfanilic acid is supplemented by polyoxyalkylene derivatives and/or aldehyde acid
35 derivatives.

However, all these condensation products have the disadvantage that the spray drying of aqueous solutions

of conventional fluidizers has an extremely adverse effect on the early strength development which is of particular importance for CaSO_4 applications due to the high thermal stress during drying.

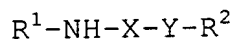
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It is therefore an object of the present invention to develop storage-stable sulfonated condensation products based on an amino resin former having at least two amino groups and sulfite and/or naphthalenesulfonic acid together with formaldehyde which when used as additives for hydraulically setting additives do not display the abovementioned disadvantage of a thermal change but are instead stable over a wide temperature range.

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According to the invention, this object is achieved by sulfonated condensation products which further comprise at least one nitrogen-containing formulation auxiliary selected from among compounds of the formula (I)

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where

R^1 and R^2 are each, independently of one another, H, $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, $-\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$

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X = $-\text{CH}_2$, CO, CS

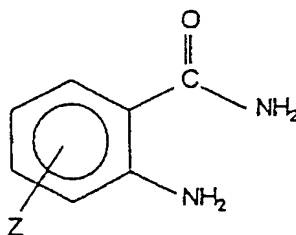
Y = S, NH, $-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{-}$

n = 0 to 9

m = 1 to 4;

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and/or compounds of the formula (II)



where

Z = -OCH₃, -SO₃H, -SO₃⁻M⁺, -NO₂, -NH₂, -NH-NH₂,
-CO₂⁻M⁺, -CHO,

M = a cation, in particular Na

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and in which the molar ratio of amino resin former :
formaldehyde : sulfite : nitrogen-containing
formulation auxiliary is 1 : 1.9 - 6.0 : 1.0 - 2.0 :
0.01 - 1.5 and/or the molar ratio of
10 naphthalenesulfonic acid : formaldehyde : nitrogen-
containing formulation auxiliary is 1 : 0.7 - 3.0 :
0.01 - 1.5.

Contrary to all expectations, it has been found that
15 the storage-stable sulfonated condensation products of
the invention display, in addition to the desired
temperature stability, a drastic reduction in the
undesirable outgassing of formaldehyde and/or ammonia
which has hitherto been typical for this class of
20 product. This effect displayed so clearly was not
foreseeable.

As regards the components of the storage-stable
sulfonated condensation products, the invention
25 provides for melamine and/or urea to be used as
preferred amino resin formers. These can be replaced to
an extent of up to 70% by weight by thiourea,
dicyandiamide, a guanidine (salt) and mixtures thereof,
although ranges of from 30 to 50% by weight are to be
30 preferred.

Likewise, urea and also thiourea, N-methylurea,
2-imidazolidinone and/or anthranilamide represent
typical organic formulation auxiliaries for the
35 purposes of the invention.

The nitrogen-containing formulation auxiliary can, if
desired, be partly incorporated into the condensate of

amino resin former, formaldehyde and sulfite component or form an adduct with this.

For some applications, it has been found to be advantageous to use the condensation products as aqueous solutions. Aqueous solutions having a solids content of from 20 to 60% by weight and a viscosity at 95°C of from 0.5 to 250 mm²·s⁻¹ are particularly useful for this purpose. On the other hand, the condensation products can also be used as dry products having a residual moisture content of < 5% (weight/weight).

Apart from the storage-stable sulfonated condensation products themselves, the present invention also claims a process for preparing them, in which

- a) the amino resin former or formers, formaldehyde and the sulfite component are heated in a molar ratio of 1 : 1.9 - 6.0 : 1.0 - 2.0 in aqueous solution with addition of a portion 1 of the selected molar amount of the formulation auxiliary at a temperature of from 40°C to 90°C and a pH of from 7.5 and 13.0 until sulfite is no longer detectable,
- b) a portion 2 of the selected molar amount of the formulation auxiliary is then added at a pH of from 3.0 to 7.0 and the condensation is continued at a temperature of from 60 to 95°C until the condensation product has a viscosity at 95°C of from 1 to 250 mm²·s⁻¹,
- c) the condensation product is subsequently brought to a pH of from 7.5 to 12.0 or a thermal after-treatment is carried out at a pH of ≥ 10.0 and a temperature of from 65 to 90°C and

- d) a portion 3 of the selected molar amount of the formulation auxiliary is finally added,

5 where the sum of portion 1, portion 2 and portion 3 of the formulation auxiliary corresponds to the molar amount of the formulation auxiliary of the formula (I) and/or (II) and each individual portion can amount to a
10 proportion of from 0 to 100 total-%, with the proviso that the portion 1 is < 100% and preferably < 99% and particularly preferably < 90%, respectively.

15 Furthermore, this process provides for the condensation products obtained in this way to be dried to a preferred residual moisture content of < 5%, which should preferably be carried out by evaporation of the water under reduced pressure, in a spray drier or on a roller dryer.

20 As an alternative method of preparing the condensation products claimed, it is proposed that sulfonated melamine-formaldehyde condensation products, sulfonated melamine-urea-formaldehyde condensation products or
25 naphthalenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensation products be admixed with from 0.1 to 50% by weight, based on the content of solid active components, of a formulation auxiliary of the formulae (I) and/or (II) defined above or mixtures thereof and, if desired,
30 dried to a residual moisture content of < 5%.

The storage-stable sulfonated condensation products are used either as additives for inorganic binders, e.g. cement, lime, gypsum, CaSO_4 hemihydrates and
35 anhydrites, in an amount of from 0.01 to 20% by weight, based on the amount of the inorganic binders used, or else as additive for hydraulically setting dry mixes which comprise inorganic binders, in which case

preference is given to amounts of from 0.01 to 20% by weight, based on the amount of the inorganic binders used.

5 Overall, the storage-stable sulfonated condensation products of the invention represent a significant advance in respect of the thermal stability of these condensation products and also take account of the increased demands made of environmentally friendly
10 products.

The following examples illustrate these advantages of the condensation products of the invention.

15 Examples

Example 1: (comparison, without formulation auxiliary)

332.1 g of formalin (30% strength), 156.5 g of water
20 and 0.6 g of a 20% strength aqueous sodium hydroxide solution were placed in a round-bottom flask. 126.0 g of melamine were subsequently introduced, the solution was heated to 30°C and 121.3 g of sodium pyrosulfite and 16.5 g of 20% strength NaOH were added and the
25 mixture was heated at 80°C until the sulfite is completely incorporated.

After the sulfite had been completely incorporated, 56.0 g of H₂SO₄ (10% strength) were added and condensation was then carried out at 80°C until the
30 viscosity was 9.1 cSt; finally, 66.5 g of a 20% strength sodium hydroxide solution were added and the mixture was cooled to room temperature (RT).

The finished solution displayed the following physical
35 data:

Solids content:	40.7% by weight
Viscosity:	3.40 cSt (20°C)
pH:	12.0

HCHO_{free}: 0.40%

This solution was dried in a spray drier to give a colorless powder; HCHO_{free} content of the powder after drying: 0.22%.

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Examples according to the invention: (with formulation auxiliary)

Example 2:

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332.1 g of formalin (30% strength), 156.5 g of water and 0.6 g of a 20% strength aqueous sodium hydroxide solution were placed in a round-bottom flask. 126.0 g of melamine were subsequently introduced, the solution was heated to 30°C and 121.3 g of sodium pyrosulfite and 16.5 g of a 20% strength aqueous sodium hydroxide solution were added and the mixture was heated at 80°C until the sulfite is completely incorporated.

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20 After the sulfite had been completely incorporated, 13.6 g of anthranilamide and 37.0 g of N-methylurea and also 56.0 g of H₂SO₄ (10% strength) and 25.3 g of water were added and condensation was carried out at 80°C until the viscosity was 9.1 cSt; finally, 20.9 g of a 25 20% strength sodium hydroxide solution were added and the mixture was cooled to RT.

The finished solution displayed the following physical data:

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Solids content:	43.8% by weight
Viscosity:	2.89 cSt (20°C)
pH:	12.1
HCHO _{free} :	0.27%

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This solution was dried in a spray drier to give a colorless powder; HCHO_{free} content of the powder after drying: 0.19%.

Example 3:

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332.1 g of formalin (30% strength), 156.5 g of water and 0.6 g of a 20% strength aqueous sodium hydroxide solution were placed in a round-bottom flask. 126.0 g of melamine were subsequently introduced, the solution was heated to 30°C and 121.3 g of sodium pyrosulfite and 16.5 g of a 20% strength aqueous sodium hydroxide solution were added and the mixture was heated at 80°C until the sulfite is completely incorporated.

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After the sulfite had been completely incorporated, 56.0 g of H₂SO₄ (10% strength) were added and condensation was carried out at 80°C until the viscosity was 9.1 cSt; 13.6 g of anthranilamide, 25.8 g of 2-imidazolidinone and 20.1 g of water were then added and the solution was made alkaline by addition of 14.7 g of a 20% strength sodium hydroxide solution and cooled to RT.

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20 The finished solution displayed the following physical data:

Solids content: 43.1% by weight

Viscosity: 3.10 cSt (20°C)

pH: 11.3

25 HCHO_{free}: 0.10%

This solution was dried in a spray drier to give a colorless powder; HCHO_{free} content of the powder after drying: 0.08%.

30 Example 4:

332.1 g of formalin (30% strength), 156.5 g of water and 0.6 g of a 20% strength aqueous sodium hydroxide solution were placed in a round-bottom flask. 126.0 g of melamine were subsequently introduced, the solution was heated to 30°C and 121.3 g of sodium pyrosulfite and 16.5 g of a 20% strength aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and also 37.0 g of N-methylurea, 76.1 g of

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thiourea and 150.6 g of water were added and the mixture was heated at 80°C until the sulfite is completely incorporated.

- 5 After the sulfite had been completely incorporated, 56.0 g of H₂SO₄ (10% strength) were added and condensation was carried out at 80°C until the viscosity was 3.9 cSt; finally, 22.2 g of a 20% strength sodium hydroxide solution were added and the
10 mixture was cooled to RT.

The finished solution displayed the following physical data:

	Solids content:	41.8% by weight
15	Viscosity:	2.53 cSt (20°C)
	pH:	12.3
	HCHO _{free} :	0.08%

- This solution was dried in a spray drier to give a colorless powder; HCHO_{free} content of the powder after
20 drying: 0.07%.

Example 5:

- 332.1 g of formalin (30% strength), 156.5 g of water
25 and 0.6 g of a 20% strength aqueous sodium hydroxide solution were placed in a round-bottom flask. 126.0 g of melamine were subsequently introduced, the solution was heated to 30°C and 121.3 g of sodium pyrosulfite and 16.5 g of a 20% strength sodium hydroxide solution
30 and also 37.0 g of N-methylurea, 19.0 g of thiourea and 92.8 g of water were added and the mixture was heated at 80°C until the sulfite is completely incorporated. After the sulfite had been completely incorporated, 56.0 g of H₂SO₄ (10% strength) were added and
35 condensation was carried out at 80°C until the viscosity was 5.3 cSt; finally, 15.8 g of a 20% strength sodium hydroxide solution were added and the mixture was cooled to RT.

The finished solution displayed the following physical data:

5 Solids content: 40.5% by weight
 Viscosity: 2.84 cSt (20°C)
 pH: 12.0
 HCHO_{free}: 0.10%

10 This solution was dried in a spray drier to give a colorless powder; HCHO_{free} content of the powder after drying: 0.11%.

In the following, the properties of the resin-containing solutions and the powders produced therefrom were compared in an α -hemihydrate environment:

15 Basic formulation: 50.0 g of α -hemihydrate
 16.0 g of water
 0.180 g of the respective amino
 20 resin (calculated as solid)

Procedure:

25 The fluidized plaster slurries were poured from the mixing cup onto a glass plate in one action; after determining the spread (SP), setting was monitored by means of a Vicat needle about 1 cm from the edge of the gypsum plaster cake.

Results:

Examples	as solution		as powder		Δt of setting [min]
	SP [cm]	Setting [min]	SP [cm]	Setting [min]	
1 (comparison)	10.2	35	10.6	43	8
2	8.8	33	8.7	35	2
3	9.9	41	9.3	41	0
4	9.5	35	9.6	33	-2
5	9.8	35	9.9	33	-2

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It can be seen that, in examples 2 to 4 according to the invention, setting of the gypsum plaster mix remains unchanged within the limits of accuracy when the solution has been spray dried to give a powder, while example 1 (comparison) without addition according to the invention of a formulation auxiliary displays a significantly prolonged setting time.

The same significant result can be seen in the change in the $\text{HCOH}_{\text{free}}$ values after drying (cf. examples 1 to 5). In example 1 (comparison) there is a relatively large decrease in the concentration of unreacted formaldehyde, while the resins of examples 2 to 4 according to the invention display excellent thermal stability during drying.